THE TYPE-SPECIES OF THE GENUS *PSEUDANISAKIS* LAYMAN & BOROVKOVA, 1926 (NEMATODA). Z.N.(S.) 2020

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Layman & Borovkova (1926) erected *Pseudanisakis* as a sub-genus of *Anisakis* Dujardin, 1845, for some adult nematodes from *Raja radiata* whose denticular apparatus formed a complete ring around the mouth. Layman & Borovkova (1926) believed these specimens to be identical with those described by Rudolphi (1819) as *Ascaris rotundata*. *Pseudanisakis* was raised to the generic level by Mosgovoi (1950). Yamaguti (1941) also erected a genus *Pseudanisakis* (*nec* Layman & Borovkova, 1926) to hold a new species of nematode from a ray; but as this is a junior homonym of *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926, it has been re-named by Mosgovoi (1950). Wülker (1930) erected the genus *Anacanthocheilus* within which he placed some nematodes from *Raja oxyrhynchus* which he considered to be identical with *Ascaris rotundata* of Rudolphi (1819). Punt (1941) used the name *Eustoma rotundatum* (Rud., 1819) for specimens from *Raja clavata* which he considered to be synonymous with specimens from the same host that had been named *Eustoma truncata* by van Beneden (1871).

Hartwich (1957) has examined Rudolphi's (1819) original specimens of *Ascaris rotundata* from *Squalus glaucus* (now *Prionace glauca*), and considers that they are, in fact, specimens of the genus *Acanthocheilus* Molin, 1858. He also concluded that they are identical to *Acanthocheilus bicuspis* (Wedl, 1855) (= *A. quadridentatus* Molin, 1858), which therefore becomes *A. rotundatus* (Rud., 1819) Hartwich, 1957. Hartwich (1957) then revived *Eustoma truncata* van Beneden, 1871, as the next available name for *E. rotundatum* (Rud., 1819) of Punt (1941), and indicates that *Anisakis* (*Pseudanisakis*) *rotundata* (Rud., 1819) of Layman & Borovkova (1926), *Anacanthocheilus rotundatus* (Rud., 1819) of Wülker (1930) and *Pseudanisakis rotundata* (Rud., 1819) of Mosgovoi (1950) are all synonyms of this species. However, Williams & Richards (1968) show that *Eustoma* Piette, 1855, is an available name for a Jurassic prosobranch mollusc, and that *Eustoma* van Beneden, 1871, should therefore be discarded. Similarly, *Eustoma truncata* van Beneden, 1871, is unrecognisable, because the original mention of this name did not include a description and, in agreement with Yamaguti (1961 : p. 32), it seems impossible to identify the species or genus from van Beneden's (1871) illustrations. The location of Beneden's types is not known and they are apparently lost. As indicated by Williams & Richards (1968), the next available name for the genus is *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926. Nevertheless, the anomalous position of the appellation *Pseudanisakis rotundata* (Rud., 1819), provisionally accepted by Williams & Richards, has been noted recently by Dollfus (1970) and Margolis (1970). It is clear, therefore, that a new name is required for the type-species of this genus.

The new name *P. tricupola* Gibson, 1973, proposed for *Pseudanisakis rotundata* auctorum, *non* (Rud., 1819) is based upon specimens from *Raja*

radiata present in the collection of the British Museum (Natural History). This species has been described in detail by Williams & Richards (1968) and Gibson (1973).

Ascaris rotundata was originally described as a parasite of the sharks *Prionace glauca* and *Galeorhinus galeus* by Rudolphi (1819). Bellingham (1844), however, recorded, without a description, specimens under the same name from *Raja batis* and *Gadus morhua*. This record from *R. batis*, which was almost certainly inaccurate, was repeated by Dujardin (1845), Diesing (1851), von Linstow (1878), Örley (1885) and Stossich (1896) in their major works on helminths. Rays, therefore, became accepted hosts of this species. The picture was further distorted when the first detailed descriptions of "*Ascaris rotundata* Rud." by von Linstow (1880) and Jägerskiöld (1894) were both from rays. Hartwich's (1957) work has shown that *Ascaris rotundata* in its original sense is in fact a species of *Acanthocheilus*, whereas in its recent sense it had become *Pseudanisakis*. Layman & Borovkova (1926) had therefore misidentified the type-species of *Pseudanisakis*. *Pseudanisakis* cannot be considered a synonym of *Acanthocheilus*, because there are distinct morphological differences between the two genera. *Pseudanisakis spp.* appear to be primarily parasites of rays, whereas *Acanthocheilus spp.* are parasites of sharks and dogfishes.

The Commission is requested:

(1) to use its plenary powers to set aside all designations of type-species for *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926, and having done so to designate *Pseudanisakis tricupola* Gibson, 1973, as type-species of that genus;

(2) to place the generic name *Pseudanisakis* L. & B., 1926 (gender: feminine) type-species, by designation under the plenary powers, *P. tricupola*, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;

(3) to place the specific name *tricupola* Gibson, 1973, as published in the binomen *Pseudanisakis tricupola* (type-species of *Pseudanisakis* Layman & Borovkova, 1926) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology.

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